

(EIGHT PAGES P.T.)

## Anglo-American Nile Steamer & Hotel Coy.

**Chief-Office : Sharia Boulac,**

Regular weekly Tourist Steamer Departures between CAIRO & ASSUAT by following steamers										
PURITAN	...	...	...	February	8 <sup>th</sup>	PURITAN	...	...	February	8 <sup>th</sup>
MAYFLOWER	...	...	...	...	10 <sup>th</sup>	MAYFLOWER	...	...	...	10 <sup>th</sup>
VICTORIA	...	...	...	...	17 <sup>th</sup>	VICTORIA	...	...	...	17 <sup>th</sup>
Weekly SECOND CATARACT SERVICE by the First Class Tourist Steamer "INDIANA"										

**AGENTS FOR PRINCIPAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES**  
Through Bookings to Khartoum and Gondokoro

**RAILWAY TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF EGYPT.**  
**FREIGHT SERVICE** by steam barges between **ALEXANDRIA** and **CAIRO**  
**SAVOY HOTEL.** Elephantine Island, Assuan, Company's Property.

# WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.  
Regular sailings between ALEXANDRIA, GENOA, NAPLES, and BOSTON or NEW YORK, U.S.A.

STRAHMERS	From Alexandria	Due Naples	From Naples	From Ancone	Due at New York	Due at Boston
Cannolo	Yes					

Romania	Feb. 28	Jan. 26	Feb. 1	Feb. 7	Feb. 20	Feb. 18
Republic	Feb. 28	Feb. 6	Feb. 23	Feb. 20	Feb. 20	Feb. 18
Romania	Feb. 18	Feb. 10	Feb. 23	Feb. 20	Feb. 20	Feb. 18
Canoeing	Mar. 9	Mar. 12	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 21	Mar. 9
Republic	Mar. 16	Mar. 19	Mar. 23	Mar. 21	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Romania	Mar. 30	Apr. 2	Apr. 6	Apr. 6	Apr. 8	Apr. 8

**Regular Service between Italy and United States throughout the year.** Excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers. For plans of steamers, rates of passages between the various ports, and full particulars, apply to **TECO COLO & SON (Egypt) Ltd.**, Cairo, Alexandria, Luxor and Assuan; John Ross & Co. Alexandria; "White Star Line," 7/A Roma, Genoa; and St. Piazze della Borsa, Naples.

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD**  
Weekly Service from **ALEXANDRIA** (Passengers and Freight)  
to **NAPLES-MARSEILLES**.  
Schleswig leaves **ALEXANDRIA** 5 p.m. Mar. 22, Apr. 12 & 26, May 10 & 24, etc.

Hohenzollern " " " Mar. 15, Apr. 5 & 19, May 8, 17, & 31, June 14.  
The following steamers are intended to leave PORT SAID :  
HOMEWARD : for Bremen or Hamburg via NAPLES, GENOA, (GIBRALTAR), SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP

RAUCHERIN	8000 Tons	about 35 Mar.	BRUMEN	11870 Tons	about 15 Apr.
FRIEDRICH D. G.	10696	35	P. H. LUTPOLD	6380	23
FRANZESSE ALICE	10911	36	SCHARNHORST	8181	6

OUTWARD: for China and Japan via RUM, ADRI, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE.  
 via RUM, ADRI, COLOMBO

For Australia  
 via RUM, ADRI, COLOMBO

PREUSSEN	0014	TOUR	0000	000	30	March	OLDENBURG	0006	TOUR	0000	000	000	9	April	
BAVON	0014	00	000	000	000	30	April	GERA	0006	00	000	000	000	7	May
BAYERN	0014	00	000	000	000	17		Ph. B. LUTFOLD	0006	00	000	000	000	6	June

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS REFER TO THE AGENTS OF THE  
 NORDDEUTSCHER Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Hamburg.

OTTO STERNZING, AGENT IN CAIRO, OPERA SQUARE,  
C. H. SCHOLLEN, AGENT IN ALEXANDRIA, GAZETTE LANE,  
KARST, THOMAS, COOK & SON (BAIRD) LTD., and REISEBUREAU NACH-AMERIKA Ltd are authorized to sell tickets  
under the above conditions.

## Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation

Alexandria-Brindisi-Venice-Trieste-Line.  
Weekly Express Mail Service. Steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday at 4 p.m., arrive Brindisi Tuesday a.m., in time for express to Paris, London, Rome. Arrive Trieste Wednesday noon connect with Vienna express (Trieste-Ostende through carriage) or express to Italy and Germany.  
Mar. 11. 4 a.m. *Gloria* Capt. Isidoro. Mar. 25 a.m. *Trieste* Capt. Isidoro.

Mar. 12	"	Capt.	Klausberg.	Apr. 20	p.m.	Southern	Capt.	Martinotti
" 18	"	"	Hobbsburg	" 1	"	Cleopatra	"	Ivella

Fortnightly Service: Alexandria-Brindisi-Trieste.

Steamer leaves Alexandria on or about 15th and 29th March.

**Far East Line.**  
(Departure from Hong.) To Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama. Koshi about 4 April. To Aden and Bombay accelerated service about 10 March and 9th April. To Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta about 18th March. To Aden, Colombo, Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta about 30 April.

**East African Line.**  
To Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Durban about 8rd April.  
**Syrian-Caramanian Line**  
Steamer leaves Alexandria on or about 25th March

**Syrian-Cyprus-Caramanian Line.**  
Steamers leave Alexandria on or about 18th and 27th March.  
For information apply to the Agents, Alexandria, Port-Saïd and Suez. *Thos. Cooper & Son, Ltd.*

Special passage rates granted to Egyptian Government officials, members of the Army of Occupation and their families.

**BANK OF ATHENS, LIMITED.** **BELL'S ASIA MINOR STEAMSHIP CO.**  
Capital 20,000,000 (Fully paid up).  
BRANCHES: London 56-58 Bishopsgate-street Within—Alex-  
andria, 6 Tyrwhit Place St. At Candia and throughout Greece.  
Despatch weekly a steamer with good passenger acco-

1st Bank interest on deposits: 3 1/2% per ann. on deposits up to \$500; 4% on deposits up to \$1,000; 4 1/2% on deposits up to \$2,000; 5% on deposits up to \$5,000; 5 1/2% on deposits up to \$10,000; 6% on deposits up to \$25,000; 6 1/2% on deposits up to \$50,000; 7% on deposits up to \$100,000; 7 1/2% on deposits up to \$250,000; 8% on deposits up to \$500,000; 8 1/2% on deposits up to \$1,000,000; 9% on deposits up to \$2,500,000; 9 1/2% on deposits up to \$5,000,000; 10% on deposits up to \$10,000,000; 10 1/2% on deposits up to \$25,000,000; 11% on deposits up to \$50,000,000; 11 1/2% on deposits up to \$100,000,000; 12% on deposits up to \$250,000,000; 12 1/2% on deposits up to \$500,000,000; 13% on deposits up to \$1,000,000,000; 13 1/2% on deposits up to \$2,500,000,000; 14% on deposits up to \$5,000,000,000; 14 1/2% on deposits up to \$10,000,000,000; 15% on deposits up to \$25,000,000,000; 15 1/2% on deposits up to \$50,000,000,000; 16% on deposits up to \$100,000,000,000; 16 1/2% on deposits up to \$250,000,000,000; 17% on deposits up to \$500,000,000,000; 17 1/2% on deposits up to \$1,000,000,000,000; 18% on deposits up to \$2,500,000,000,000; 18 1/2% on deposits up to \$5,000,000,000,000; 19% on deposits up to \$10,000,000,000,000; 19 1/2% on deposits up to \$25,000,000,000,000; 20% on deposits up to \$50,000,000,000,000; 20 1/2% on deposits up to \$100,000,000,000,000; 21% on deposits up to \$250,000,000,000,000; 21 1/2% on deposits up to \$500,000,000,000,000; 22% on deposits up to \$1,000,000,000,000,000; 22 1/2% on deposits up to \$2,500,000,000,000,000; 23% on deposits up to \$5,000,000,000,000,000; 23 1/2% on deposits up to \$10,000,000,000,000,000; 24% on deposits up to \$25,000,000,000,000,000; 24 1/2% on deposits up to \$50,000,000,000,000,000; 25% on deposits up to \$100,000,000,000,000,000; 25 1/2% on deposits up to \$250,000,000,000,000,000; 26% on deposits up to \$500,000,000,000,000,000; 26 1/2% on deposits up to \$1,000,000,000,000,000,000; 27% on deposits up to \$2,500,000,000,000,000,000; 27 1/2% on deposits up to \$5,000,000,000,000,000,000; 28% on deposits up to \$10,000,000,000,000,000,000; 28 1/2% on deposits up to \$25,000,000,000,000,000,000; 29% on deposits up to \$50,000,000,000,000,000,000; 29 1/2% on deposits up to \$100,000,000,000,000,000,000; 30% on deposits up to \$250,000,000,000,000,000,000; 30 1/2% on deposits up to \$500,000,000,000,000,000,000; 31% on deposits up to \$1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 31 1/2% on deposits up to \$2,500,000,000,000,000,000,000; 32% on deposits up to \$5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 32 1/2% on deposits up to \$10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 33% on deposits up to \$25,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 33 1/2% on deposits up to \$50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 34% on deposits up to \$100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 34 1/2% on deposits up to \$250,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 35% on deposits up to \$500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 35 1/2% on deposits up to \$1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 36% on deposits up to \$2,500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 36 1/2% on deposits up to \$5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 37% on deposits up to \$10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 37 1/2% on deposits up to \$25,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 38% on deposits up to \$50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 38 1/2% on deposits up to \$100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 39% on deposits up to \$250,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 39 1/2% on deposits up to \$500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 40% on deposits up to \$1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 40 1/2% on deposits up to \$2,500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 41% on deposits up to \$5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 41 1/2% on deposits up to \$10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 42% on deposits up to \$25,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 42 1/2% on deposits up to \$50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 43% on deposits up to \$100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 43 1/2% on deposits up to \$250,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 44% on deposits up to \$500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 44 1/2% on deposits up to \$1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 45% on deposits up to \$2,500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 45 1/2% on deposits up to \$5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 46% on deposits up to \$10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 46 1/2% on deposits up to \$25,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 47% on deposits up to \$50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 47 1/2% on deposits up to \$100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 48% on deposits up to \$250,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 48 1/2% on deposits up to \$500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 49% on deposits up to \$1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 49 1/2% on deposits up to \$2,500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 50% on deposits up to \$5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 50 1/2% on deposits up to \$10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 51% on deposits up to \$25,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 51 1/2% on deposits up to \$50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 52% on deposits up to \$100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 52 1/2% on deposits up to \$250,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 53% on deposits up to \$500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 53 1/2% on deposits up to \$1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 54% on deposits up to \$2,500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 54 1/2% on deposits up to \$5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 55% on deposits up to \$10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 55 1/2% on deposits up to \$25,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 56% on deposits up to \$50

**The Ellerman Lines, Limited**  
(Including Westcott & Laurence Line.)

andria to Liverpool and London. Through freight rates to inland towns in Great Britain also to the U.S.  
Ellerman S.S. *Athenian* expected from Liverpool & Malta is due on or about March  
Westcott " *Bulgarian* " " Antwerp, London & Malta  
" *Barcelona* " " " " " "  
Ellerman S.S. *Briennia*, now on berth for Liverpool, sail direct for that port on or about 1914

Saloon fares £13, Two Berthman S.S. *Adalia* now in port will sail for Manchester in a few days.  
Saloon fares £14, single, £25 return.

**CITY LINE.** TO MALTA, LONDON, COLOMBO & CALCUTTA.  
**CITY & HALL LINES.** JOINT SERVICE TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, BOMBAY & KANACHI.  
 The undermentioned First Class Passenger Steamers will be dispatched from Port Said on or about the following dates to:

**Malta and London.**—S.S. CITY OF CORINTH March 22  
**Colombo and Calcutta.**—S.S. CITY OF MANCHESTER " 24

**SALOON FARES**—Port Said to Malta £4.10.0. Marselles, £3.0.0. London or Liverpool, £12.10.0. Colombo, Calcutta  
 Bombay or Karachi, £14.0.0. Special rates for steamers not carrying Doctor or Stowaways. For further particulars apply to

**CORY BROS. & Co., Ltd., Agents for City Line, Port Said; W. STAPLEDON & SON, Agents for Harland & Wolff, Ltd., COOY & SON, (Port Said), Ltd., Calcutta.**

**Navigation Générale Italienne**

**Societes Reunies Florio-Rubattino. - Services Postaux. - Departes de Mars.**

Les JEUDIS 2, 9, 16, 23 et 30 à 3 h. p.m. direct pour Messine, Naples, Livourne et Gênes.  
Les MERCREDI 1 et 15 à 3 h. p.m. direct pour Brindisi, Bari, Ancone et Venise.  
Le MERCREDI 22 à 10 h. a.m. pour les escales de la Sardinie et L'Ancône.

Le LUNDI 6 à 4 h. p.m. pour Port Said, Suez et Massawah.  
Le MARDI 7 et MERCREDI 22 à 5 h. p.m. pour Port-Said.

---

**CUNARD LINE**

ALEXANDRIA TO NEW-YORK AND BOSTON VIA THE CONTINENT AND LIVERPOOL.					
Sailings from LIVERPOOL on Saturdays and Tuesdays. Royal Mail Steamers:					
CALCUTTA.....	21,000	tons	8,137	tons	14,300
LUCANIA.....	15-63		8,119		14,300
			STRETA.....		14,300
			SYRIA.....		14,300
			IVRETTA.....		14,300

CAMPANIA.....	13,900	AVRUGIA.....	7,300	STEFANIA.....	5,800
<p><b>Alexandria to New-York via Trieste, Fiume or Palermo.</b></p> <p><b>Regular two-deck Passenger Service from the Adriatic. Excellent accommodation.</b></p>					
CAMPANIA.....	13,900	tons	STEFANIA.....	10,000	tons
PANAMA.....	9,900	tons	USTOIA.....	10,000	tons

For further particulars, apply to the Agents, Messrs. J. & W. Colver, Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

10-1-50

100







## BATTLE OF TIELING.

## SEVERE FIGHTING.

## GUNS ABANDONED.

## NO FURTHER STAND TILL HARBIN.

Tokio, March 17.

At Tieling the Russians set fire to the provisions and fodder, which were piled round the station, two-thirds being destroyed. Numerous spoils were captured.

A great number of prisoners were captured by the Japanese right wing. (Reuter.)

St. Petersburg, March 19.

The newspapers' despatches estimate the casualties at the battle of Tieling at 19,000. Kuropatkin was obliged to abandon his stores and 80 guns. (Reuter.)

London, March 17.

Reuter's correspondent with General Oku says that Tieling was occupied after a severe fight, the Russians retiring in confusion. It is not believed that the Russians will make another stand south of Harbin. The Japanese covered almost 90 miles in a fortnight, fighting practically every inch of the way. (Reuter.)

## GENERAL KUROPATKIN.

## HIS RETURN TO RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, March 17.

General Kuropatkin has been relieved of his command and replaced by General Linievitch. (Havas.)

St. Petersburg, March 17.

It is reported that Kuropatkin is already en route for St. Petersburg. (Reuter.)

St. Petersburg, March 17.

The bare announcement of General Kuropatkin's supersession by Linievitch, and the absence of complimentary references for past services, is much commented upon here. (R.)

## RUSSIAN WAR LOAN FAILURE.

St. Petersburg, March 17.

It is understood that the representatives of the French bankers have left St. Petersburg without concluding the loan. (Reuter.)

## GERMANY AND JAPAN.

## PROBABLE FLOTATION OF LOAN.

Berlin, March 17.

Count von Bulow, speaking in the Reichstag, said there was absolutely no reason why Germany should endeavour to prevent the placing of the Russian loan in Germany. She would equally put no difficulties in the way of Japan in a similar contingency.

It is reported that this declaration is in connection with the news that Japan is about to float a loan in Germany. (Reuter.)

## THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

## LEAVES NOSSI BÉ.

TANANARIVE, March 17.

The Russian squadron left Nossi Bé yesterday for an unknown destination. (Havas.)

## QUEEN'S DEPARTURE FOR LISBON.

London, March 17.

The Queen has started for Lisbon. (Reuter.)

## FRENCH ARMY.

Paris, March 17.

The Chamber of Deputies has definitely passed the military law. (Havas.)

## WINDSOR HOTEL

Largest and most comfortable Hotel in Alexandria. Facing the Central Station. Under English management. Tel. 11-10-5.

## Eastern Telegraph Coy., Ltd

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Friday, 17th March, 1905.

OUTWARDS.

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time.)

FROM	MEASURES HANDLED IN 27	THE COMPANY'S OFFICE	POSTAL OFFICE
		M. M.	M. M.
London	26	1.00	
Liverpool	41	1.18	
Manchester	52	—	
Glasgow	1.09	—	
Other Provincial Offices	—	1.14	

Delay due to bad English lines.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

**THE PLAGUE.**—The only case of plague existing in Egypt was discharged as cured yesterday.

**JEWISH PILGRIMAGE.**—The S.S. "Thalia," with the members of the Jewish pilgrimage on board, left Alexandria yesterday afternoon for Jaffa.

**GERMAN SPORTVEREIN.**—The Alexandrian members of the German Sporting Club will give their annual entertainment on Saturday next, 25th inst., at the Eden Theatre.

**THE ABYSSINIAN BANK.**—The concession granted to the National Bank of Egypt by the Emperor Menelik for the establishment of a State bank in Abyssinia is for fifty years.

**THE "MAHROUSSA."**—It is stated that the Finance Ministry has provided for the expenditure of L.E. 7,900 on the Khedive's S.Y. "Mahroussa" and the purchase of a steam launch for his Highness's service.

**SUICIDE.**—A French lady, residing in the Moharrem Bey quarter of Alexandria, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting herself with a revolver. She left a letter stating that her action was inspired by family reasons.

**LAKE MENZALEH.**—The contract for the drainage of Lake Menzaleh over an area 20 kilometres long and 2 kilometres wide, has been given to Messrs. Sylvas Frères, at the price of 750,000 frs. The work is to be begun at once.

**ANGLO-AMERICAN CO.**—The Anglo American Nile Navigation and Hotel Company is contemplating some changes owing to the partial severance of Mr. Thubron's connection with this successful company, particularly in regard to the management of its Boulac engineering and arsenal works.

**ALHAMBRA THEATRE.**—Variety and ballet continue to be the attractions at this theatre. Masked balls will be given to-night and to-morrow night. A matinee performance takes place to-morrow. The first performance of the "revue" *Alexandrie en Baise* is announced for Tuesday next.

**ALEXANDRIA ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.**—The new Bulletin of the society has just been published, and its editor, Professor Breccia, is to be congratulated on the interesting character of its contents. These include an account of Hermapolis Magna by the editor, an article by Mr. C. C. Edgar on a terra cotta representation of the screw of Archimedes, some dissertations on the treasures of the Alexandria Museum by Mr. Dutilh, and a notice of the recent finds and excavations in Alexandria by the editor.

**MUSIC AT THE HOTELS.**—The Teigane orchestra, which has met with so much success at Cairo during the season, left to-day for Europe by the Austrian Lloyd steamer. The management of Shepherd's Hotel and Ghezireh Palace have, however, engaged another band, the members of which have been selected from among the best soloists of the Khedivial Opera House orchestra. The programme of performances is as follows: every afternoon, from 4 to 6, on Ghezireh Palace terrace; at night, during and after dinner, in both hotels alternatively. The small dances in both hotels will be kept on up till the middle of April.

**INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.**—The bazaar in aid of the Industrial School for the Blind, which was held on Tuesday last, realised the very creditable sum of P.T. 20,709. Thanks are accorded to all who gave their help in attaining this very satisfactory result. Where all did so well, and gave their services so voluntarily, it would be invidious to mention names; but the work of the Misses Alexandra and Julia Sinadino, daughters of Mr. M. Sinadino, calls for special mention, inasmuch as these two young ladies were instrumental in raising £101 for the bazaar. Thanks are also tendered to Brig-General Bullock, C.B., for the use of a tent; to Col. McCracken and the officers of the Berks Regiment for the regimental band, and to Mrs. Anastas and her pupils for the exceedingly clever presentation of the play "Beauty and the Beast."

## PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

The ex-Empress Eugénie and suite arrived at Cairo yesterday afternoon on their return from their trip up the Nile. The ex-Empress drove at once to the Savoy Hotel, where the usual suite of rooms had been reserved for the distinguished party. The ex-Empress and suite dined in the Savoy Restaurant in the evening.

Sir Ernest Cassel's party at the Savoy Restaurant yesterday evening included the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Mr. Vincent Corbet, Birch Pasha, Sir William Garstin, Mrs. Cassel, and Mr. Castelli.

Mr. William Waldorf Astor also entertained a party at dinner at the Savoy Restaurant yesterday evening.

Mr. Hoare having retired from the firm of chartered accountants, Hoare and Russell, the latter has taken Mr. Kerr, C.A., into partnership. A formal notice to this effect appears on page 6 of to-day's issue.

## THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

## SIGHTED NEAR DAMIETTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Port Said, Friday night.

The Messageries Maritimes "Senegal," which entered our port this morning, reports that last night she sighted four men-of-war, which she took to be Russians, about 60 miles from Damietta. It was a very dark night and the vessels could not be distinctly discerned, but as no other men-of-war are known to be bound this way it is concluded that they are Russians. They should reach here at dawn to-morrow morning.

## MUTINY AMONG RUSSIAN TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Port Said, Friday.

I hear on very good authority that the Russians soldiers who arrived here the other day by the "Himalaya" were in a continual state of mutiny, and that towards the end of the voyage matters became so serious that the crew of the ship had to keep their watch with revolvers in their hands. I am also told that when they arrived at Suez and heard of the loss of 20,000 men at Mukden they made it an occasion for a final carousal and drank every drop of wine there was in the ship.

## NOTES FROM SUAKIN.

## THE SIRDAR'S VISIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Suakin, March 8.

His Highness's Coast Guard cruiser "Abd-el-Mounem" arrived here from Suez on the 4th inst. to await the arrival of H.E. the Sirdar, Sir F. R. Wingate Pasha, in order to convey him to Suez about the 10th inst. Miralal Macauley Bey, R.E., Director of the Sudan Railways, accompanied by Kaimakam Sautler Bey, Director of Sudan Customs, and Youshahi Hassanein Effendi Rifat, Staff Officer, Sudan Railways, left here by special train on the 5th inst. for Railhead, near Kom Obsana, to meet the Sirdar and his staff.

The Sirdar passed the night of the 6th inst. 7 miles from Railhead. The following morning his Excellency visited Kom-Obsana, where the famous rock-cutting took place under the Hon. Anthony Pelham, and reached Railhead at 9.30 a.m. There his Excellency entered the special train for Suakin, which he reached at 12.15 p.m. The Sirdar's train stopped at Shaata Gate station, where a special railway platform had been made for him. His arrival at the station was announced by a salute of 19 guns, and a guard of honor, furnished by the 3rd Battalion Egyptian Army, was present at the station.

After having shaken hands with several of the officials and sheikhs of tribes, Sir F. R. Wingate drove through the Shaata Gate into Suakin city. Both sides of the road for miles, as far as the Moudiriah, were thronged with crowds cheering his Excellency. Triumphal arches were erected on the route taken by the Sirdar, bearing inscriptions such as "Long live our Governor-General," "Welcome the Sirdar, Sir Wingate Pasha," etc.

The Sirdar and the General Staff lunched at the Moudiriah with Miralal Howard Bey, Moudir of Suakin, and about 4.30 p.m. crossed over in the Sudan Government steam launch "Pioneer" to Graham's Point, the party being conducted by Miralal Macauley Bey, Director of Railways. On landing at the pier his Excellency and staff got into a saloon carriage and was shown over all the works at Graham's Point. The Sirdar stopped by Pier No. 1 and watched the British S.S. "Bardistan" discharging railway material into trucks. He then stopped at the workshops and afterwards went as far as the condenser, which is already in working order, Macauley Bey explaining the working of the condenser and its machinery. His Excellency was quite pleased with everything he saw and congratulated Miralal Macauley Bey on the progress of the port.

The Sirdar then proceeded as far as the new mess-house at Macauley's Point, where he will remain as Macauley Bey's guest during his stay at Suakin.

All the vessels in harbour have dressed ship in honor of the Sirdar's visit, viz., H.M.S. "Sealark," H.H. Coast Guard cruiser "Abd el-Mounem," the Sudan Government steamers "Mukheir" and "Hawk," the Khedivial Mail steamers "Gharbieh" and "Caloubeieh," and the British steamers "Clematis" and "Bardistan." The railway works are idle to-day as a general holiday has been given on the occasion of the Sirdar's arrival, and the town is quite "en fête."

A reception will be held by the Sirdar this afternoon at the Moudiriah, for officers from the rank of Youshahi and upwards and officials from the 2nd grade upwards. In the evening, his Excellency will visit the town and see the decorations and illuminations.

## THE KHEDIVÉ.

The Khedive returned to Koubbeh from Montazah yesterday.

His Highness gave audiences this morning at Abdeen Palace to the Ministers, the Earl of Cromer, and the Sirdar.

Lord Cromer presented H.H. the Maharajah of Kapurthala.

His Highness returned the Maharajah's visit this morning at the British Agency.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The S.S. "Carib Prince," from Manchester, left Malta on Friday and is due here on Tuesday.

## ASSOUAN DAM.

## GOVERNMENT'S DECISION.

## SIR WM. WILLCOCKS INTERVIEWED

(SPECIAL TO THE "GAZETTE").

Our representative found Sir W. Willcocks at an early hour in the new office he has just opened for himself next door to Me. Carton de Wiart, and at once proceeded to ask him his opinion on the recent decree deciding to postpone for three years the raising of the Assouan dam and as a corollary to this measure to stop selling land to reclamation companies.

## "A DESPERATELY WEAK DECISION."

What do you think, Sir William, of the decision not to raise the Assouan dam?—I think it a desperately weak decision, a regular going back to the old days which preceded the Occupation. There is a large book containing the decisions of committees which advised successive Khedives not to raise the water on the Barrage at the head of the Delta. Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff got me out from India (I was only 31 then) and told me to sit down on the Barrage and advise him. "Mind," he added, "have as your motto—*Laudare, laudare, toujours laudare*, and if you decide to raise the water and an accident happens I shall take the responsibility; if you succeed I shall see that you get credit for it. There is Mr. Macdonald at the Assouan dam; he has seen every stone laid and watched the dam ever since and knows it as no man can know it. I spent two days with him last June and learnt much. He was keen on raising it. If I had been chief I should have taken his opinion against all the engineers and professors of Europe together; those two professors with their titillating theory thrown in.

## SIR BENJAMIN BAKER'S ADVICE.

But mind, Sir William, you are criticising Sir Benjamin Baker. No; I am not. Sir Benjamin ought not to have been asked to take the responsibility for raising the dam. Sir Benjamin is no longer as young as when he projected the Forth Bridge, and if you turn to the 12th chapter of Ecclesiastes you will find that one of the unfailing signs of age is "an abiding fear of things that are high." The decision to raise or not raise should have been left to Mr. Macdonald, the resident engineer; and the decision once taken, Sir Benjamin might have been asked his opinion on the measures proposed, and advantage taken of his great experience. Sir William Jarstin might with advantage have imitated Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff, and taken the advice of the youngest man. Mr. Macdonald is a hard and clear-headed Scotchman from Aberdeen, who would have taken any responsibility.

## THE PROTECTIVE WORKS.

Would you tell us what are the protective works they are carrying out below the dam?—All dams over or through which water flows pour out big holes wherever the rock is weak. Nothing but the action of the water can disclose where the weak rock is. When found the rock is repaired, and on the solid repaired bed walls are raised and the water falls into compartments and pockets which break its force. I remember at the Betwa dam, which I built in India, we did the same thing. There we have floods which are twice those of the Nile in flood, though of short duration, and where the same holes were dug out and repaired in the regular established way. There is no rock in the world with less uniformity than granite, but water is a splendid searcher and soon lets one know everything.

## THE SALE OF LAND.

And what do you think, Sir William, about the decision to stop selling land for reclamation?—At first I thought I had stepped into Mesopotamia and was faced with all those difficulties which the Turk lays in the way of progress and advancement, but I recovered myself on meeting a would-be concessionaire who had stepped into Inferno itself and written up over his office door "Let all who enter here abandon hope." "Ah!" he said, "the irrigation engineers want a soft time of it for three years, and they will all the time be drawing their salaries, while we poor wretches who get no salaries but are paid by the job will starve." I immediately took hope. I know the Irrigation Department better. Did I not belong to it for 25 years? I knew they would be sick of their soft time before a couple of months were over.

## SIR WILLIAM'S ALTERNATIVE SCHEME.

What do you propose to do?—It was only about ten days ago that I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Quellenec, chief engineer of the Suez Canal. He asked me why companies did not store their own summer water on part of the ground they wanted to reclaim; because he had often thought of the easiness of this being done during his frequent journeys between Port Said and Ismailia, I replied at once that the Government were going to store it for them at Assouan, and that would be cheaper than storing it for themselves. He contended that companies would be happier if they stored their own water. This has been a very favorite project of mine. In the first edition of my book on Egyptian Irrigation, written in 1888, before the Assouan reservoir was thought of, I was very keen on it and devoted many pages to it. In the second edition, written in 1898, even after it had been decided to store water at Assouan, I was still keen on it. Now that the Government has decided not to raise the Assouan dam for three years, I shall immediately modify my projects for reclamation, and everywhere provide for summer reservoirs on the properties to be reclaimed. This will meet every difficulty. That milliard of cubic metres of water which was to have been stored at Assouan will be available for storage in the lowlands of the Delta. Such water will be

not only available for irrigation during the hard time of summer, but will sweeten the land it lies on. Pumped on to the fields it will be sweet and fresh. Why, even Lake Mareotis, where water has been evaporated for centuries and is in part evaporated to-day, has begun to become sensibly sweeter since the Max pumps have worked. Last May I got up some specimens through the courtesy of Mr. Williams and found that the salt was only 500 per 100,000. In ten years it may be possible to irrigate with the water, if it continues to get sweeter every year. This for a salt lake. With one of our own fresh-water reservoirs, we should have abundance of good water always at hand, and not be dependent on the uncertain supplies at the tails of low canals.

## RECLAMATION OF LAND.

So, Sir William, you do not take a gloomy view of the situation?—Certainly not. If Sir William Garstin will telegraph to Mr. Macdonald to raise the dam, the water will be stored there. If the Adviser does not care to do that, the water can be stored in the lowlands of the Delta. Indeed, I see more work for engineers than ever. Reclamation of land will become a regular science, and it may be that this system of reclamation of which Mr. Quellenec is so strong an advocate, will hurry on reclamation more than the water from Assouan could have done it.

## THE COTTON WORM.

## IMPORTANT DECREE.

This morning the decree on the cotton worm was promulgated. The chief points of the decree are as follows:

The leaves, on which the cotton moth has laid its eggs, must be destroyed if the administrative authorities consider that the cotton crop is in danger in any particular locality, and they may requisition boys of from 9 to 17 years of age to pick and burn the leaves, giving them an average wage to be settled by the moudir of the markaz, after taking the advice of the local committee of the K.A.S.

Proprietors and their representatives may see to the execution of this themselves, in which case the administration will find them as many boys as are required on the payment of these boys' wages in advance. Should the proprietor refuse to co-operate the authorities will draw up a *procès verbal* and proceed themselves with the work, recovering the expenses in the same way as the land tax is recoverable.

Penalties will be inflicted on persons neglecting to burn the leaves or keeping back boys who are requisitioned. This offence is punishable with imprisonment for a period not exceeding a month or a fine not exceeding L.E. 2. Smaller fines or terms of imprisonment can be inflicted on boys who refuse to work when requisitioned.

## THE WRECK OF THE "CAIRO."

## OFFICIAL STANDPOINT.

With reference to the letter from the committee of the International Chamber of Shipping to the port authorities which we published yesterday, we understand that the latter view with extreme regret the interruption in the hitherto continuously excellent and harmonious relations, existing for more than a quarter of a century, between themselves and the numerous shipping agencies at Alexandria, of which the above-mentioned Chamber is said to be composed, now caused by a letter full of aspersions and animadversions on the administration of the port, emanating from this association. The existence and claim of this body to represent the entire shipping interest of the port only became known to the Administration by its letter to the Earl of Cromer. It does not appear in the annual publication called the "Indicateur Egyptien," which professes to contain a list of all important commercial and maritime associations in Egypt, nor has it ever placed itself in official relations with the port in the above capacity.

The aspersions and animadversions are made the subject of a long "addenda" to a communication of half-a-dozen lines on an entirely different subject, and are accompanied by a request for information as to the circumstances under which the Rubattino S.S. "Cairo" has been wrecked on the reefs outside the tariff limits of the port.

The public, and therefore the Chamber, having been made aware, through the press that actions at law are pending in the Mixed Courts by the passengers of the "Cairo" against her captain and against the company to which she belongs, the port authorities express themselves surprised that the Chamber has not recognised the impropriety of the information it asks for being given to the public whilst the matter is yet "sub-judice." Any information however, which the Government lawyers consider it permissible to give, is always at the disposition of the agency needing it for its own concerns, without any necessity for the intervention of the International Chamber of Shipping, which, the port authorities think, should confine itself to matters affecting the general interests of the shipping community as a whole.

In the present case they think it a matter of great regret that the International Chamber of Shipping should have published in the local press the letter it has addressed to them, as it contains an admission of the entire disregard by the captain of the "Cairo" of the published hydrographic instructions for entering the Port of Alexandria by the Boghas Pass, which may have a prejudicial effect in a court of law.

## SAVOY HOTEL, LUXOR.

Best and most comfortable, unique for its position on Nile bank. Under German Management. Moderate charges. Patronized by officers of Army of Occupation. Concerts twice daily. 1905-1906. Proprietors: H. and J. H. H. H.

## HELOUAN SKYE MEETING.

## LAST OF THE SEASON.

The last meeting held by the Helouan Sporting Club in the season 1904-5, which took place yesterday, was favored by very warm and bright weather, and there was a very fair attendance, all things considered. Among those present were Prince Mohamed Aly, the Hon. F. Morgan, General Lance, C.B., Saleh Bey Yaghen, Ibrahim Bey Cherif, Hassan Bey Sionfi, Major Gillson, Col. Friend, Mrs. Astley Friend, Mr. Boys and Mrs. Ward Boys, Capt. Lewin, Mr. and Mrs. Stout, Mrs. Wildt, Mr. and Mrs. Draper, Mr. A. J. Michaelides, and many more. The sport was good, though there were but few entries in some of the races, and the Pari Mutual paid fairly.

**MAIDEN PONY RACE.** Value P.T. 1,300, 2nd horse to receive P.T. 200, and 3rd horse P.T. 100 out of the stakes. For Arab ponies, that have never won a race of any description. Weight for age and inches. Distance 3/4 mile. Ibrahim Bey Cherif's g.a.h. Amour, 10.7. Kamel Effendi.

1 Moharrem Pasha Chehin's g.a.h. Mamdouk, 10.7. Mikhal.

2 Hussein Bey Sionfi's b.a.h. Atraguak, 10.7. Ali.

3 Hussein Bey Sionfi's Catout, 10.7. Hassan.

0 Moharrem Pasha Chehin's ch.a.h. Vali, 9.13.

0 Mr. A. J. Michaelides.

0 Saleh Bey Cherif's b.a.h. Cadeaux, 10.7. Lillamand.

0 As was generally expected, Amour had an easy task, winning anyhow by nearly three lengths, Atraguak being a poor third.

Totalisator paid P.T. 86 on winner and P.T. 19, 58, and 22 for places.

**LADIES' BRACELET.** Value P.T. 3,500, the nominator of the winner to receive a bracelet of P.T. 2,000, the nominator of the 2nd horse a bracelet of P.T. 1,000, and the nominator of the 3rd horse an objet d'art of P.T. 500. For Arab horses that have never won a race of any description. Weight for age. Galloways allowed 7lbs, ponies 1st.

Moharrem Pasha Chehin's g.a.h. The Prince, 10.0. Koukides.

1 Ibrahim Bey Cherif's ch.a.h. Plevna 10.7. Kamel Effendi.

2 Ibrahim Bey Cherif's g.a.h. Orion 10.7. Clements.

3 Prince and Orion got off together, but Plevna quickly caught up Orion and led out of the cutting. At the Corner Plevna led into the straight, Orion second, but Prince came up with a rush and, staying well, got past Ibrahim Bey Cherif's pair by less than 1/4 a length.

Totalisator paid P.T. 57 on winner and P.T. 24 and 21 for places.

**THE ARAB HANDICAP.** Value P.T. 1,300, 2nd horse to receive P.T. 200, and 3rd horse P.T. 100 out of the stakes. For all Arabs. Distance 1 1/2 mile.

Mr. P. W. Stout's g.a.h. Shewiman, 9.2 Stillwell.

1 Captain Byrne's g.a.h. Chinaman, 8.0 Mourai.

2 Omar Bey Sultan and Ahmed Bey el-Bakri's b.a.h. Sayad II, 8.9 Said.

3 Sayad II. led at the start but was quickly caught by Chinaman, who kept ahead for the first 1/2 mile. Shewiman then caught him and, Sayad II. failing hopelessly to stay, came in a very easy winner. Sayad II. a poor third.

Totalisator paid P.T. 30 on winner and P.T. 23 and 32 for places.

**THE BEDOUIN STAKES.** Value P.T. 1,300, 2nd horse to receive P.T. 200 and 3rd horse P.T. 100, out of the stakes, if six or more start. For Arabs that have never won a race of any description. Open to all members and non-members who do not keep racing horses. Catch weights over 10st 7lbs for Ponies. Those previously placed in any race to carry 7lbs extra.

Khudar Gamel el Din's g.a.h. Tair-el-Hamam 1

Mohamed Cherita's b.a.h. Azet Kherim. 3

Mohamed Kheiry's ch.a.h. Lord Bobs. 2

Soliman Hagilan's g.a.h. Khahtna. 0

Abou Senoun's ch.a.h. The General. 0

Radi Moutah's b.a.h. Masouk. 0

Abd-el-Khalik Ramzi's b.a.h. Samhan. 0

All went off well together at the start. Masouk was first to tail off, and Azet Kherim and Lord Bobs got through the crowd first and led together at the corner. Tair-el-Hamam came very fast up the straight on the outside and just caught Azet Kherim on the post. The third was half a length behind.

Totalisator paid P.T. 56 on winner and P.T. 24, 28, and 29 for places.

**CHAMPION SCURRY.** Value P.T. 1,300, 2nd horse to receive P.T. 200, and 3rd horse P.T. 100



## A NEW NILE DAM.

## POSSIBLE SITES.

The second appendix to Sir William Garstin's note on the Assouan Dam consists of the following extracts from the Foreign Office Blue Book, Egypt (No. 3) 1897, containing his former report as to sites for a dam in the Dongola Province:—

A comparison of the different Cataracts as Sites for a Dam and Reservoir.

**ASSOUAN.**—A summary examination of the different cataracts between Assouan and Hannek strengthens the conviction that the former site is, taking all considerations into account, better suited than any of the others for the construction of a great dam, and at the same time for the formation of a storage reservoir.

The soundness of the rock, the width of the river, and the distribution of the summer discharge into a number of shallow channels afford immense facilities for the successful completion of such a work.

Again, south of the 1st cataract, there exists a long reach of river, 345 kilometres in length, with a slope of 1/12500. The storage capacity of the channel is, therefore, large in proportion to the height of dam required to hold up the necessary quantity of water.

Lastly, the cultivation in this locality is very scanty, and the hills on either side closely approach the water's edge, thus forming of themselves natural boundaries to the reservoir.

**OTHER POSSIBLE SITES.**—The sites next best suited to Assouan are, taken in order, those of Khaibar, Dal, Hannek, and Wady Halfa.

As regards the first and third of these, De Gottberg's plans give very complete information regarding their section, depth of water, etc.

**KHAIBAR.**—The Khaibar bar is in many respects admirably suited for the construction of a masonry dam. The granite is compact and good, and the depth of water in summer is not greater, in any channel, according to De Gottberg, than 2 metres. It is true that the year 1857, in which his measurements were taken, was one of exceptionally low summer supply, but even in an average year the depth of water cannot be great.

The width of the river here is about 1,550 metres (very much the same as that of Assouan), and the mass of rocks which forms the bar is some 400 metres wide. The reef crosses the river at an angle of between 60 and 70 degrees.

The flanking works on either side would, for a high dam, be rather costly, as the construction of long masonry retaining walls would be involved. The ground surface at the edge of the channel does not appear to be more than 10 metres above low-water level. The land rises gradually, and with a moderate slope, away from the river on either bank.

The great drawback to Khaibar as a possible storage reservoir is that it is practically at the end of the 3rd cataract, and may be said to form a portion of the latter. The river in the distance of 63 kilometres between Abou Fatme and Khaibar falls between 11 and 12 metres, with a slope of about 1/5000.

This must naturally reduce the possible storage area very largely, and, in order to obtain the required quantity of water, a very high dam would be necessitated.

The strip of land south of Khaibar, including the villages and date palms, would be submerged by the reservoir. The cultivated area, although larger in extent than the average of Northern Nubia, is not very great, and, as most of the villages are deserted, the loss to the inhabitants would not assume very large proportions. The Sudan railway, which at Keddain runs close to the river, would also be put under water, and the alignment would require considerable alteration were a dam to be constructed here. Khaibar is well worth thinking of as a site for a comparatively small storage reservoir, supplementary to that of Assouan, should such ever be needed.

**DAL.**—Dal is perhaps another site which might be used for the construction of a dam. It is practically the head of the second cataract, as between it and the Amara rapid, some 82 kilometres upstream, there is only a difference in level of 3 metres. From thence to Khaibar there is a comparatively level stretch of water, 118 kilometres in length, with an average slope of 1/13000.

The river at Dal is of considerable width, and is divided by large and rocky islands into three principal channels. The main stream at the head of the rapid appears to follow the east bank. The flow of water is so strong, and of such volume, as to give rise to the fear that the depth of water, even at low Nile, must be considerable. Without soundings taken at the above period it is impossible to say to what extent the water-level in this channel will fall, but there are indications to show that the depth must be much greater than at either Khaibar or Assouan, and it is this fact which renders the site a doubtful one so far as a dam is concerned.

Rocks and granite reefs are visible at many points of the stream, but the river is not subdivided into a large number of channels as at Assouan, and the barrier is not so well defined as either there or at Khaibar. Flank protective works would be easy of construction here, as the granite hills closely approach the river on either side, more particularly on the eastern bank.

A dam, supposing that the depth of water permitted of its construction, might be built here to almost any height required. The reservoir would, however, submerge the villages and plains of Firket, Koshah, and Ginnis, but the cultivation in these localities is not of any very great importance.

A serious difficulty would be the drowning of the Sudan railway, which from Firket to

Koshah skirts the river at a comparatively low level. Owing to the nature of the country, the line could not well be removed without very considerable expense in the shape of blasting or tunnelling.

**HANNEK.**—At first sight of Hannek, one is struck with the advantage possessed by this cataract for the formation of a low dam, which would permanently raise the bed and surface levels of the river, and thus reduce the height to which the water has to be raised in summer for irrigation purposes. The formation and position of the reef seem to lend themselves to such projects. Situated at the north end of the great Merawi-Abou-Fatme reach, in which the chief part of the cultivation of the Dongola Province is to be found, it is evident that if the summer water surface could be permanently raised for a few metres, immeasurable advantages to irrigation would be attained.

Unless, however, this dam were pierced with sufficient openings to permit of the free passage of the river in flood, such a work would entail an annual rise in the flood levels for a considerable distance upstream. This might involve not only the drowning-out of a considerable area of existing cultivation, but also the submergence of important places like Haffr, New Dongola, etc. Without very careful levelling, and a study of the flood-levels, extending over a series of years, it would be impossible to estimate the effect of the construction of a solid dam here. The afflux which might be caused in flood by the raised crest would have to be very carefully calculated.

As a reservoir site Hannek would be useless. A dam of any height consistent with the requirements of water storage would put a great portion of the province annually under water, and the country upon either side of the river being comparatively flat, the wings on both banks would have to be carried out a great distance.

In other respects this cataract is favorable to the construction of such a work. The granite appears to be sound, the islands are numerous, and, according to De Gottberg, the deepest water in any channel during the summer of 1867 was not more than 2'60 metres.

**WADY HALFA.**—The Wady Halfa, or Gamai cataract, although in many ways eminently suited as a site for dam, is, owing to its situation, useless as regards storage area. The river valley upstream of this point rises steadily some 19 metres in a distance of 179 kilometres, which is equivalent to a slope of 1/4000.

**ABSENCE OF LIMESTONE SOUTH OF ASSOUAN.**—In comparing the foregoing sites with that of Assouan, it must not be forgotten that south of the latter place no lime is to be met with. All required for the work would therefore have to be imported from a long distance, and the cost of masonry would be largely increased.

**CONCLUSION.**—In conclusion, the Assouan cataract is, taking into account the conditions both of a good site for a dam and good storage capacity for a reservoir, greatly superior to all others. As regards the first point Khaibar is equally good, if not better, but as regards the second, it is much inferior. Dal, on the contrary, is as good as Assouan is, so far as the storage capacity is concerned, but, owing to the depth of water, the construction of the dam would be more difficult and consequently more costly. Hannek is out of the question as regards a storage reservoir, owing to the levels of the country lying upstream of it.

Wady Halfa being placed at the tail of a long series of rapids has little or no storage capacity.

Finally, the Irrigation Service has always insisted upon the necessity for the dam being constructed, as near as possible to the point at which the water will be delivered, in order to reduce to a minimum the loss resulting from evaporation, percolation, etc. If the above be, as it must be, taken into consideration, then no comparison is possible between Assouan and the sites lying further south. The former is not only the best, but the most northerly site; therefore, even if a series of dams be eventually constructed upon the southern rapids, one at the first cataract will always be a necessity.

## SONNET.

BY BARONESS DE MALORTIE.

But I, in solitude a kingdom own  
As some fond bird in singing dreams of Spring  
And recks not of the autumn wind's low moan,  
Or where the drifting clouds are hurrying,

Ecstatic joy, perchance it may be brief,  
A gleam, where once the sun its glory shed,  
Yet in the soft wet branch hides the leaf,  
Kirtled in brown, with just a touch of red,

On that bare spray, he sees the future nest,  
Buried in blossom, 'neath a summer's sky.  
What though the wintry day should seem  
Unblest,

He lived in praise, perchance not knowing  
Why;

So was my soul by Thy great Spirit stirr'd—  
That whispered, through the singing of a bird.

## "AU DE ROUGE."

GENERAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.  
(Central Tramway Station).  
CAIRO.

P. PLUNKETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

DIRECT IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND IRISH  
TEXTILE MANUFACTURES.

Ladies' Fancy Silk Blouses and  
Skirts, and Fancy Material for  
Evening Wear. Also Fans, Fancy  
Pins, Artificial Flowers, Pearl Neck-  
lets, and Chignons.

Ladies' and Gents' Pocket Hand-  
kerchiefs in Real Irish Linen.

AN EGYPTIAN OFFICIAL ON THE  
COTTON WORM.

GHALIB BEY'S REJOINDER.

In our issue of Saturday last we passed some remarks on the subject of the recently published pamphlet of Mousa Bey Ghalib, of the Ministry of Public Works, on the cotton worm. We have since received the following protest from this excellent official, but it does not in any way alter our opinion, and we may state furthermore that we are surprised the Ministry of Public Works allowed the writer to issue the work with his official designation appended, as a false impression is thereby given to the public, who will consider that the erroneous statements contained therein are endorsed by the imprimatur of the P.W.D.:—

Sir,—I beg to request you will kindly allow me to reply to your review (against my pamphlet on the cotton-worm) given in your "Gazette" No. 7145 of 11th inst., in which you say "It is a pity it was ever written and it is so full of errors that we hope it will not have any wide circulation," and have the present inserted in your newspaper.

The common cycle of the cotton-worm is known more than 35 years ago, and till now no useful method was obtained to prevent the evil effect by worm to the crops.

In my pamphlet (quite disapproved by you) on this subject in which I pointed out the measures to be taken for prevention against this calamity, I did not mention that the worm is produced from the dew. I laid down that dew and continuation of dampness are a means for the production and appearance of worms, basing my prospect upon the worm which never appears in crops before the fall of dew. For this reason I stated that the eggs must be in the air, and the moths do not lay eggs directly on the leaves; and specially traces of this incalculable bery of moths are scarcely seen before the production and apparition of worms in crops.

Moreover, no one of the cycle-inquirers stated that he saw by his own eyes the moth in time it lays its eggs directly on the leaves of crops in fields. All their depositions were based upon the sight of eggs of this insect on the leaves and their hatching and upon the knowledge of its last phase which is the moth.

All experiments made for keeping in moths in some particular places in order to know the manner of production did not come to a decisive point as to whether moths lay directly eggs on the leaves or in the air whereby descend on the plants. If I have admitted the presence of eggs in the air, that was after many observations and reasonable arguments I stated in my pamphlet.

Now I can give you a new proof. The worm of cotton, maize, clover, wheat, being of the same order, where does it, sometimes in some lands of Upper Egypt which remain flooded more than 8 months, appear from, and then eats roots of corn and clover whereas some years would have passed before its last apparition? Where were the chrysalides kept in and how did moths and eggs appear, if not transported by wind from other places?

As to the fact that worms appear in land or on leaves, in some crops without reaching others, that depends on the middle proper for the egg hatching to which contribute the early and late sowing, full and less watering, the distance between the plants, the quantity of manure and difference of its organic constituents. However I told in my note that whether be exact the theory of presence of eggs in the air (according to my opinion) or the moth lays directly eggs on the leaves, the measures suggested in my pamphlet must at any rate be followed to prevent the evil, which measures do not require any expenses or imply fatigues to the proprietors. Also I have not asked more than try these measures in some fields for preventive against apparition of worms, aim of every agriculturist.

Notwithstanding I did not pretend to be a zoologist. I merely set forth my own opinion as irrigation engineer and expert in matter of Egyptian culture. I think there is no evil. I hope the near future will discover the truth.

Now I request you will kindly read again my pamphlet in original (verruacular) and the translation so that you may be convinced of the accuracy of my opinion.—Yours faithfully,  
M. GHALIB.

Director of Wadi Tumilat Estate.  
Tel-el-Kebir, March 15th, 1905.

## BRITISH RIFLE CLUB (ALEX.).

Thanks to the support received, the committee are happy to be able to announce an increase in the membership of the club and in the numbers practising on the range. A list of subscribers will be printed with the programme for the current season, and distributed to members in a few days. The committee would, therefore, be obliged if those British subjects who are not yet members, and wish to become such, would kindly send in their names, together with the amount of their subscription, to the hon. secretary, Mr. H. P. Dickson, c/o Messrs. Allen, Alderson & Co., as soon as possible, so that their names may be included in said list.

Shooting will now take place on the Mustapha range every Saturday, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

## Windsor Pharmacy

Kau-el-Nil Square, CAIRO.  
BEST CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.  
English and Foreign Prescriptions carefully prepared by Certified Chemist.

ALWAYS IN STOCK LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
ENGLISH PROPRIETARY ARTICLES & SPECIALITIES

## ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

London, March 9.

The distribution of the 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Markham, commanding, is to be till further orders:—one company at Cyprus, two companies at Crete, and five at Cairo. The increase of the garrison at Cairo has led to all sorts of stories about the recrudescence of Mahdism and the advent of a variety of "Mad Mullahs" in the hinterland of the Sudan.

Three subalterns of the Rifle Brigade, Lieutenant E. B. Powell, Lieutenant and Adjutant W. W. Pitt-Taylor, D.S.O., both of the 1st Battalion in Malta, and Lieutenant H. W. Dumaresq, of the Depot, Winchester, have been promoted captains. All three joined the "Green Jackets" in October, 1899, and all three participated in the heavy fighting on the road to Ladysmith, Captain Dumaresq being severely wounded at Monte Cristo.

The adverse criticisms on the short rifle have resulted in the delay of its issue to several battalions. 150,000 of these rifles have already been made, and if the weapon be eventually called in it will mean a loss of £3,000,000.

In the financial year of 1905-06 there will be no refitting of ships carried out abroad except at Gibraltar and Malta, owing to the introduction of two-year commissions, by which repairs will not be allowed to accumulate.

H.M.S. "Renown"—better known in the fleet as "Jackey Fisher's Pet"—has been selected to convey T.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales from England to Bombay on the occasion of their Indian visit. The battleship earned this sobriquet owing to the elaborate embellishments she received when she was Sir John's flagship, on the North America and West Indies Station and on the Mediterranean Station 1897-1901. The fighting value of the "Renown" is somewhat impaired by the lapse of years, but she still remains one of the fastest battleships in the fleet. Early in her career she made a remarkable speed record under extraordinary circumstances. In returning home from Bermuda she maintained a continuous sea speed of 15 knots per hour, and that with two blades of her propeller knocked off entirely and the third one badly

damaged by coming into contact with sunken wreckage. It may be remembered that the "Renown" conveyed T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall to Bombay to attend the great Jubilee Durbar at Delhi.

The report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General upon the Army's store accounts for 1903-4 is full of melancholy reading. There are specimens of waste and dead loss to the taxpayer, due to a comprehensive variety of causes, from special muddles at the front in South Africa to the ordinary eccentricities of official business methods in the home establishments. The story of the fifty million rounds of ammunition that had to be sent back from South Africa, and most of which appear to be useless even for field practice, will repay further investigation. But the gem of the whole report is the case of the jam. As much as 387,704 pounds of it had to be written off at Durban, for the simple reason that more than a million and a quarter of tins which were supposed to contain a pound of jam were found by the contractor who purchased them after the war to contain only twelve ounces each. In some cases the original contracts for the supply of the jam had expressly mentioned a pound as the quantity. Naturally, the Auditor-General inquired further of the War Office: had anything been done to see that full weight was supplied, and had the short weight been reported and investigated? Simple enough questions; but they were asked last April, and at the end of January, when this report was finished, no answer had been returned. In the course of a generation or two the War Office, doubtless, will ask for further information as to the kind of jam.

In his annual report on recruiting General Miles asserts that "influence is sometimes brought even from the pulpit against the work of the recruiter." It is hard to believe that any minister, to whatever denomination he may belong, could be guilty of such scandalous misconduct. There have been times, indeed, when any person, clerical or lay, who thus sought to render the King's land forces inefficient would have run risk of a prosecution for treason. It is nothing short of that crime to dissuade young Englishmen from joining the ranks of the country's defenders, and to do so from the pulpit increases the enormity of the offence. I do not speak of patriotism; those who use their religious influence for such a base purpose must be necessarily destitute of that virtue. But do they ever reflect that if the Army were to melt away to vanishing point for lack of recruits, many fields now open to missionary enterprise would be hermetically closed?

## VISITORS' LISTS.

## GRAND HOTEL, HELOUAN.

Prince Carl zu Khvebuheller, Princess Edina zu Khvebuheller, Lady Bisset and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Hunt, Miss H. Hunt, Mr. S. Manuel, Mr. Sidney Hallifax, Mrs. Gollock, the Misses Gollock, Capt. and Mrs. Leatham, Col. and Mrs. H. Spearman, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Timmins, Mrs. H. W. Dennison, Mrs. J. M. Birley, Mr. S. G. Fildes, Rev. R. H. Longley, Mr. A. O. Graham, Miss L. James, Mme. Bom Kellewicz, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sargent, Miss E. Sargent, Mr. and Mrs. James S. Lee, Master Lee, Miss Zuerke, Mr. W. Chawner, Miss Eaton Jones, Miss Summers, Col. and Mrs. Huddleston, Miss Eches, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Sheldermine, Mme. Bantish and family, Mr. and Mrs. F. Atrobus and daughter, Capt. G. Sharp, Capt. Cordaux, Mr. Grewolde-Williams and family, Miss Adderley, Miss Zabolkins, Mr. Geo. Lamb, Miss Lamb, Miss Fawcette, Graefin von Stumpfeld, Graefin von Bernstorff, Mr. Cababé, Dr. J. Vesco, Mrs. James Hall and party, Mrs. E. Reeves, Miss Barwell, M. Serge de Gekouline, Mlle. de Gekouline, Miss Marrian, Mme. A. La Bosckel, Mrs. Fabian Dawe, Mrs. and Miss Clutterback, Mr. and Mrs. Milner, Mr. Milner, M. and Mme. H. A. Rau, Mr. H. Ferguson and party, Mahmoud Nanny Bey, M. Ch. R. Melchers, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Wellesby, Miss Wickenham, Miss E. Morgan, Mr. W. H. Gill, Mme. and Mlle. Meimarschi, Mrs. C. Hollins, Miss Hollins, Mr. and Mrs. Hardie, Miss Hardie.

## HOTEL BRISTOL, CAIRO.

Count Tesierski, Freiherr von Birckhoff, Freiherr von Middendorf, Freiherr von Berckheim, Freiherr von Selchow, Baron von Capellen, Freiherr Friederich Karl von Malzahn, Marquis d'Udekem d'Acoz, Marquis d'Udekem d'Acoz, Count von Sievers, Baron von Stierheim, Freiherr von Blittersdorf, Elder von Lammersdorf, M. von Radi, Colonel and Mrs. Milner, Colonel Scott, Dr. Norman White, Mr. Taen err Soung, Mr. Tanaka, Mr. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Batty, Mr. Prevost, Mr. and Mrs. Baxendale, Mr. Tarks, Mr. New, Mr. Seton, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Roebel, Mr. Dray, Mr. Rogow, Mr. Uiel, Mr. T. White, Mr. Tonge and party, Mr. Conrad, Mr. Thorp, Mr. Barsdorf, Mr. Monnier, Mr. Wolmsley, Mr. Watts, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Charlesworth, Mr. Marriott, Mr. Dymond, Mr. Horton, Dr. Deas, Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. Penny, Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Collis, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Buckett, Miss Toiso, Mr. Marr, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Schellabarger, Mr. Heron, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Ranken, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Landrum, Rev. Adriance, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Prince, Mr. and Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Hubbad.



# MAPLE & CO



## TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD LONDON ENGLAND

**Largest and Most Convenient Furnishing Establishment**

IN THE WORLD

**HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF POUNDS' WORTH OF HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS, SILVER WARE, CARPETS, CURTAINS, BLINDS, &c.**

always ready for immediate shipment A house furnished throughout in three days



The  
"Grenfell"  
Suite

**PURE RESTFUL BEDDING**

MAPLE & CO'S pure restful bedding, with just sufficient resiliency to ensure absolute comfort without being enervating, is world-famous. Hundreds of tons of hair are used every year in Maple & Co's factories in the manufacture of pure restful bedding.





Example of a "Grenfell" Bedroom Suite, consisting of a handsome 6ft wardrobe made portable, with carved panels and pediment, and large bevelled robing mirror in centre panel; 4ft wide dressing chest with two long and two short drawers, jewel drawers, and shaped top bevelled mirror affixed; 4ft wide washstand with coloured marble top, and artistically tiled back; pedestal cupboard, towel airer, three chairs

Price, including packing and F.O.B. in London, in polished Hazelwood, £29 10s 0d; in Walnut, £31 10s 0d; or in Fumed Oak, £32 10s 0d

**"ONE OF THE SIGHTS OF LONDON"**

MAPLE & CO invite residents of Cairo, Alexandria, Damshour, Tantah, Mansourah, Damietta, Samanhud, Rosetta, Miniah, Ismailia, Port Said, and districts, when visiting London to walk through these spacious showrooms and galleries, and see for themselves all the latest novelties and new productions. MAPLE & CO also send patterns of all kinds of materials, and illustrations of furniture, bedsteads, &c., on application, and give inclusive f.o.b. estimates when desired.

**MAPLE & CO** **TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD LONDON**














# Allenburys Foods

A Progressive Dietary suited to the growing digestive powers.

The "Allenburys" Milk Foods are as easy of digestion as maternal milk and promote both vigorous and healthy growth. They provide a pure milk diet for the young infant and will be found especially useful in hot climates.

**ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., LONDON.**  
Depot in Cairo — E. Dell Mar, 25, Adut.



## LADIES & GENTS OUTFITTING.

**RELIABLE BRITISH GOODS.**

### EGYPTIAN MINES EXPLORATION.

#### THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY'S VARIOUS HOLDINGS.

The fourth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Egyptian Mines Exploration Company, Limited, was held on the 7th inst., at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., Mr. Tyndale White (the chairman) presiding.

The Secretary (Mr. E. S. G. Malins) read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The Chairman said: "You have all had for some days copies of the report and balance-sheet in your possession, and I presume you will wish to take the same as read. That being your pleasure, I may say our financial position is so clearly set out in the balance sheet, and the information contained in Mr. Alford's report respecting the work at the different places where exploration is proceeding is so full, that very little is left for me to add by way of further information. Your directors have every reason to believe that in the near future the 129,499 shares held by your company in the subsidiary companies already formed will show a very handsome profit, and you must not forget that your company is entitled to a considerable interest in any companies hereafter formed to take up and work mining leases in the Fatira and Eridia Companies' districts. A property in which the developments justify the early flotation of a mining company is Atallah, where, you will notice, the assays are of an exceedingly encouraging nature, and since Mr. Alford's report was written the following assays have come to hand:—No. 1 Shaft, vein 15 in. wide, 1 oz. 17 dwt. gold per ton; 170 ft. level north-east, vein 24 in. wide, 4 oz. 16 dwt. gold per ton; 170 ft. level north-east, south vein, vein 8 in. wide, 1 oz. 4 dwt. gold per ton; 170 ft. level south-west, vein 9 in. wide, 2 oz. 7 dwt. gold per ton; No. 2 Shaft, 195 ft. level north-east, vein 6 in. wide, 2 oz. 19 dwt. gold per ton; 195 ft. level south-west, vein 7 in. wide, 7 oz. 18 dwt. gold per ton. The results also at Eridia are very encouraging, and here we have an area of valuable reefs over five miles in extent, which should one day support a great many companies, in all of which we shall be large shareholders. It is not outside the bounds of possibility that Eridia might one day become the Kalguri of Egypt. We expect great things at Semna, where the indications left by the ancients are of great extent and apparent depth, and the vein is wider than we have found it at any other centre so far. Work has been suspended at Fatira, mainly because it would require a considerable expenditure on pumping machinery to go further, and the development there is amply sufficient and encouraging to justify a subsidiary company with sufficient capital to take out a mining lease and develop a good mine, with every prospect of success. The ancient workings here extend over a very large district, and the ancient slime heaps in the wady contain thousands of tons of slime. Mr. Alford considered, however, that it was much more in all our interests to suspend the work here for the present, and to spend money in proving what we believe to be a very valuable property at Semna.

From Um Rus we are expecting to hear any day the results of the first crushing, which should make your holding in this company a valuable asset. Well, we have secured for you the 129,499 shares set out in the note in the balance-sheet for a total expenditure of £29,373, and, as I mentioned just now, we are entitled to further shares in any company or companies

taking up mining leases, in the Fatira and Eridia Companies' districts, and we have, in addition, a vast district south of the Wady Hammama, where we know of seven ancient mining centres; but this district has practically not yet been touched. By the balance-sheet you will see that we have in cash and calls (the latter payable at fixed rates) some £9,300, and also £1,000 invested, and you will further notice we have 35,000 shares still unissued, so that our financial position is sound, especially when you consider that the work now being carried on on your concession is being done at the expense of the several subsidiary companies. The boring for coal which was undertaken by the Keneh-Kosseir Company last year has not so far resulted in finding a workable seam; but I can assure you there are many men, who ought to know, who believe that coal exists, and we feel confident that if those gentlemen are right, it must, from the geological formation of a portion of our concession, exist there. Nothing has yet been done with the extensive deposits of phosphate of lime on the western side of our concession. In March last year we had further samples of these deposits sent home, and they were analysed in London by Messrs. Voelcker and Sons, with the result that one sample gave 71.78 per cent., three others gave 60 per cent., while the average of the seven samples resulted in giving 58.75 per cent. of tribasic phosphate of lime. We have little doubt that presently these deposits will be worked, and on terms very favorable to your interests. As stated in Mr. Alford's report, there is no difficulty in obtaining all the labour we require, and the Arabs are developing into good, practical miners. You will also be pleased to know that at all the mines where work is proceeding, there is an ample supply of water from the wells that have been constructed and reopened on our prospecting area. It will also, I am sure, be a great satisfaction to you, as it has been to us, to know that during the past year the staff of Europeans have enjoyed excellent health, and accidents or sickness among the native employees have been rare. In conclusion, I would say no praise could be too great for Mr. Western and our engineers working under him, and I am sure you will authorise the directors to add your thanks to theirs to these gentlemen for the loyal and efficient manner in which they have carried out their work during the past year. I now have much pleasure in moving the following resolution: "That the directors' report and balance-sheet to December 31, 1904, now submitted to the shareholders, be, and is hereby, adopted." (Applause.)

Colonel M. Lockwood, M.P., seconded the motion.

Mr. P. B. Beachcroft said: "I am sure we are all satisfied with the very conservative report and accounts which you have presented to us, and, if I may say so, they strike me as being a little too conservative. It is true that in some cases it is impossible to put a value upon the shares which you have received from some of the subsidiary companies; but in other cases I apprehend that it is not so difficult. Now, with regard to the Um Rus and the Central Egypt Exploration shares, there is, I believe, a market value for them. In a rough estimate I have made of the assets which you hold, I take it that we have at the present moment a known value—without taking into consideration any potential value—of close upon £160,000; and taking the Fatira and Eridia as being only of the value that you have put upon them, namely, £25,000, and taking the Um Rus at the present value of 1½, and the Central Egypt at 1½—you would not be able to dispose of 30,000 or 50,000 at that price, but it is a fair market value—their present market value would be £160,000 of valuable

assets, including the £10,300 you have already taken credit for. It therefore seems to me that you are too conservative when you put a footnote stating 'It is not possible to place a value on the above shares at the present time,' and, if you will allow me, I take exception to that. I would like to ask you, having taken into consideration this portion of the assets that you have disposed of by way of subsidiary companies, what you estimate to be the balance of the property which we hold—what would be, roughly speaking, the area? Because, if I am right in my estimate, the remainder of the capital only amounts to something like £50,000 or £55,000. Now, if we have good value for that £55,000, all I can say is that we are not shrewd men of business when we allow the shares of this company to be knocking about for 15s. each. That is a criticism I make, and, if I am right in my assumption, I would like to know why this should be. I do not suppose any mining company in this country possesses a mining expert and engineer of the unsullied reputation of Mr. Alford. (Applause.) Mr. Alford is a man who is known to everybody connected with mining, and I had the pleasure of seeing him with regard to the Um Rus Mine, which I understand is now not a prospect, but a payable mine. We are working under the auspices of a man in the front rank of mining engineers. I am a little sorry that, out of all the assets you have disposed of, only in one case, namely, the Um Rus, have you obtained your consideration in cash. In the other instances you have received shares. You no doubt had your reasons for that, and, as I have said, you are a very conservative body of men, and it is a pleasure to be under such a careful administration. You have a good cash balance, and with all the assets and the cash balance I would venture to suggest that perhaps you will hesitate before you issue any of those 35,000 unissued shares, unless there is very good reason for doing so. I think it would be better if our capital remained at £215,000, instead of the authorised capital of £250,000, unless you are going to make a considerable profit out of it. I congratulate you upon the progress you have made, and I only hope that when we meet next year we shall hear from your lips a resolution which will be that we shall receive something more substantial than promises—I hope a very substantial dividend.

The Chairman said that he was very much obliged to Mr. Beachcroft for his criticism, who always said what he had to say in a terse and friendly manner. With regard to the footnote to which Mr. Beachcroft took exception, he might say, without divulging any secret, that he was a little bit of his way of thinking that those were shares to which value should be attached, and that therefore they might have made a better show in the balance-sheet. His opinion, however, was overruled by the auditors, who insisted upon stating it in the manner in which it appeared in the accounts, and they were obliged to satisfy them. The auditors were in the room, and they would confirm what he had stated with regard to the footnote to which Mr. Beachcroft had alluded. He would ask Mr. Skinner to reply to the question with regard to the company's remaining interests. Mr. Skinner had been all through their concessions, and he could therefore give them better information on that important question than he himself could.

Mr. C. Weeding Skinner: As some of you are aware, when our last annual meeting took place, I was in Egypt. I went out there with Mr. Alford, and I went over all the concessions that you hold. I can assure you that, after what I saw there, I was quite surprised at the extent and the enormous number of old workings and the vastness of them. Of course, the few places that we have been developing to a condition to be leased and taken up by mining companies are really a very small bit of the whole of our concession. On the north of the concession we have several properties which look like turning out very valuable mines, and on the other side, in the south part of the concession—the Keneh-Kosseir Road—there are seven or eight large ancient workings, which we have seen. They have not been touched, and, if we only have the money, and if the shareholders, after seeing and hearing what they have heard to-day, are prepared to come in and subscribe for the balance of the capital, I have no doubt that they could make very favorable terms with the people who have the options on those shares. If you would do that, you would put us in a position to expend money on this other part of the property which we have not yet touched, and that would make the time shorter when you would receive large profits. At the present time we have Um Rus, which is undoubtedly a very valuable property. I went down 450 ft. there, and I saw the first shot put in to get into the level at 450 ft. Since I was there, they have gone down a lot further; they have made their shaft a permanent one, and, as the chairman has told you, we are expecting any day, and every day, to receive information announcing the first crushing taking place there. When I was there the place was more or less a wilderness, with only two wooden houses inhabited by the Europeans; but now, judging from the photographs, and from the information I have received, it is quite a little town. The machinery that has been put up there is of the very latest description, and we expect very great things from there. There was a very large amount of ore at grass when I was out there, which, from a very large sample, showed over 1 oz. to the ton. I can assure you that, in my opinion, you have a very valuable concession there, and that you will derive very large profits, if you have the money to go on and develop it.

Mr. Beachcroft: Mr. Skinner's remarks are very interesting; but they have not answered my question as to the area of the property.

Mr. Skinner: With regard to Mr. Beachcroft's question, if you ask me to give the

## The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1825.  
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,000,000  
BONUS YEAR, 1905.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made amongst participating Policies in existence at 15th November 1905. All With Profit Policies effected on or before that date will be entitled to share in the Division. The Company have already declared Bonus Additions to Policies to the amount of more than SEVEN MILLIONS STERLING.

Head Office for Egypt: Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo.  
**B. NATHAN & Co.,** A. V. THOMSON,  
Chief Agents for Alexandria, Secretary for Egypt.

exact proportion of the property unworked I could not do it; but I can only say what we have touched and developed at the present moment is only a fraction of the whole thing. If you take the south side of the Keneh-Kosseir road, we have as much of our property there as we have on the north side. We have done nothing down there, except at Um Rus. We know of mines there at a place called Debach, and another Zeidon, Dagabatch, Sigfid, and Abu Dabad. There are also two other large workings at a place called El Kab. I did not see these places myself. I went very nearly to Debach, south of Um Rus; but all that country we have not had the money or the time to prospect. I mean to say that we have concentrated the money we have had to spend on these two particular places, and, no doubt, during the next few months we shall have another mine at Atallah, which we shall be in a position to take a lease of and work as a mine. I do not think I can tell you anything nearer than that with regard to the proportion of our property remaining on our hands; but, certainly we have not disposed of more than a fourth of our property.

Mr. Beachcroft: If I remember right we have some 10,000 square miles, or thereabouts, and may I ask if we have disposed of only 2,500 square miles, or one quarter?

Mr. Skinner: I should say that we have not disposed of that.

Mr. Beachcroft: That means that we have now three-quarters of our property in hand.

Mr. Skinner: We have disposed of it to the development companies—the one to the north of the Keneh-Kosseir road has been disposed of to the Central Egypt Exploration Company, and the part untouched you may say is more than one-half below that—the south of the road.

Mr. Beachcroft: Still, we have at least 50 per cent. of our original holdings in hand.

Mr. Skinner: Undoubtedly.

Mr. Beachcroft: I did not ask the question about the water supply; but I think it is a very material one which I think you will be able to answer satisfactorily. There have been some criticisms made to the effect that at Fowakhir and on the Atallah Mine we have not sufficient water to carry on operations. I believe you have got sufficient water; but I should like to hear your remarks on this subject.

Mr. Skinner: With regard to the water, the particular place Mr. Beachcroft mentioned is Fowakhir. There is a well there always full and always running, and it is in fact one of the wells of the desert, and we have opened another well there, and there is any amount of water to be had at that particular place. I may say you will find partridges and all sorts of birds and animals that come in from different parts of the desert because of the water to be found there. It is the most watered part of the desert. At all the other places where we have been working we have opened up ancient wells which had been filled up by the Arabs in times gone by simply to keep Europeans and other people out of the desert, because you cannot live there without water. The Arabs do everything to keep the place to themselves, and therefore filled up the wells. We have taken stones out of these wells weighing some hundred weights. We have put down a lot of wells of our own, and in one out of every three where we have gone for water, we have found it. We have in every one of our mines plenty of water, both for drinking and other purposes.

A Shareholder said the prospectus stated that they had in the Fatira property 1,000 square miles, in the Eridia property 1,000 square miles, and in Central Egypt a little over 1,000 square miles, which left 7,000 miles unexplored, and probably Mr. Beachcroft would remember that in the Eridia and Fatira this company was entitled to one-third of everything; so that only three-sevenths of the property was disposed of, and they would get one-third of whatever was found.

Mr. Beachcroft stated that he had made the remarks he had because the public at large did not know what they had got. He could not understand why their shares stood at their present depreciated value, while

the Nile Valley Company's shares were standing at a good premium.

The Chairman remarked that he was quite of Mr. Beachcroft's opinion that it was not for the directors to concern themselves about the prices of shares. With regard to water, he would like to direct their attention to the remarks of Mr. Alford, who said that some of these places would have to be worked under one comprehensive scheme.

The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. Skinner proposed the re-election of Mr. Tyndale White and Mr. C. J. Alford, the retiring directors.

This was seconded by Sir Henry Bunbury, Bart., and carried unanimously.

Messrs. Pannell and Co., having been re-elected auditors, Mr. Walter White proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, which was carried unanimously, and the proceedings terminated.

### CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS. (Prepaid)

**AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES AND TRADE MARKS REGISTER.** A useful business directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain the Continent, and Egypt. Circulating all over Europe and America. Price—One pound Sterling. Post Free.

**AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL GUIDE** sent post free to all first class Hotels throughout Europe, America, the Colonies and Egypt. The best reference book for travellers. For advertising space in both books apply to Mr. W. E. Walton, Hotel du Nil, Cairo.

**APPLY** for French, Italian, Arabic, German, to the Berlitz Schools, Alexandria (26, Rue de l'Eglise Copte); Cairo (Sharia Kamel). Most rapid method. Trial lesson free. Evening classes at Alexandria, P.T. 60 per month. 23069-30-9A-905

**BLICK TYPEWRITERS**, No. 5 £9, No. 7 £11. W.T. Emmens, 99 Rue Attarine, Alexandria, Address, Post Office Box 35. 31-12-905A

**ENGLISH SPEAKING NURSE** or Nursery Maid wanted. Apply, Mrs. McKillop, Cairo. 25570-14-7

**FAYOUM.**—Dr. J. K. Gabril, Fayoum cor. respondent of the "Egyptian Gazette," is ready to give any information, help, or advice as to the Fayoum province and the surrounding desert, lakes, etc., to companies, banks, firms, merchants, land loan banks, tourists, or others; having a thorough knowledge of the country for the last fifteen years. Write to the above address. 50 49

**FURNISHED Rooms** to let. Fashionable quarter, Alexandria. Moderate terms. Apply, No. 25,588, "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 25,588-6-5

**LOST, STRAYED, OR STOLEN** from house at Sporting Club on the 15th, young Pointer Dog, white with yellow spots, height about two feet. Liberal reward for his return to Fr. Jac. Andres, 7, rue l'ancien Bourse, Alexandria. 25608-6-3

**LANCASTER HOUSE**, Sharia Wabour-el-Moyah, Cairo. Comfortable apartments, with or without board. Terms very reasonable. 25599-15-6 905A

**NURSERY GOVERNESS** requires situation, with family going to Europe preferred. Apply, "N.G." Post Office, Cairo. 25610-3-2

**TO LET.**—The house formerly occupied by H.E. Chakour Pasha and Judge Moriondo, and lately by Major Balbi, R.M.A. Apply at Maison Artinoff, Rond Point, Alexandria. 25612-6-2

**WANTED.**—Piano (cottage) in perfect condition. Apply No. 25,593, "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 25593-6-5



## Localize your Pain and apply to the spot.

# Just an Alcock's PLASTER

placed on the Pain-Spot wherever it may be, on the Back, on the Chest, Shoulder or Side.

For Influenza, Colds, Coughs, Weak Chests, Weak Backs, Aching Kidneys, Rheumatism, Chill on the Liver, Asthma, Lumbago, Sciatica, etc.

A Remedy of over 50 years' standing. Prescribed by Physicians and sold by Chemists in every part of the civilized world. Guaranteed not to irritate the skin, or any other part of the body.

Sole and Dangerous Substitutes.

# DAVIES BRYAN & Co.

Continental Hotel Buildings, CAIRO.  
St. David's Buildings, ALEXANDRIA,  
and 35-37 Noble Street, LONDON, E.C.

## English Tailors, Drapers and Outfitters.

Beg respectfully to announce that they have received their various stocks in the latest styles suitable for the present Season.

## CLOTHES:

A large assortment of Black, Blues, Scotch, Irish & Harris Tweeds. All garments cut by experienced English Cutters, fit and style guaranteed.

A varied stock of Ladies' Blouses, Boas, Skirts, Belts, &c.

Careful attention is paid to Ladies' outfits suitable for Tours up the Nile.

## GENTS' OUTFITTING:

The latest novelties in Ties, Collars, Shirts, Gloves, &c. Hosiery in all the newest makes, (Camel Hair brand a speciality).

We are also making a special display in the Drapery Department, consisting of Household Linen, Blankets, Calicoes, Eider-down Quilts, Cushions, &c., &c., which are marked at such figures as to command attention.

Boots & Shoes in the latest shapes, Bags, Trunks & all Leather goods in great variety.

Also a large assorted supply of the following articles:—  
HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS, WALKING-STICKS, RUBS, STUDS, BRUSHES AND ALL TOILET REQUISITES, &c.

**Davies Bryan & Co.**  
Cairo & Alexandria.



## National Bank of Egypt.

## AVIS

Messieurs les Actionnaires de la National Bank of Egypt sont convoqués en Assemblée Générale Ordinaire pour le Lundi vingt Mars 1905, à trois heures et demie de l'après-midi, au Siège Social, au Caire.

## ORDRE DU JOUR :

Rapport du Conseil d'Administration.  
Rapport des Censeurs.  
Approbation des Comptes de l'exercice clos le 31 Décembre 1904.  
Fixation de la dividende.  
Renouvellement partiel du Conseil d'Administration.

Election des Censeurs pour l'exercice 1905.  
Fixation de l'indemnité des Censeurs.  
Tout actionnaire possédant au moins vingt actions a droit de prendre part à l'Assemblée Générale à condition de déposer ses actions dans l'un des lieux ci-après désignés où il lui sera délivré une carte d'admission.

En Egypte : Cinq jours au moins avant le jour de la réunion, soit le 15 Mars au plus tard :

au Siège Social, au Caire,  
à la Succursale d'Alexandrie,  
aux Agences de la Banque à Assiout, Assouan, Bahig, Beni-Souef, Chibin-El-Kom, Damahour, Fayoum, Kenah, Man-

sourah, Minieh, Port-Saïd, Sohag, Tanta, Zagazig et Musky (Caire).  
à l'Anglo-Egyptian Bank, au Caire  
à la Banque Impér. Ott., à Alexandrie.  
au Crédit Lyonnais, à Alexandrie.  
à la Bank of Egypt.  
En Europe, au plus tard le 10 mars :  
à Paris et à Marseille, aux bureaux de la Société Marseillaise, en Italie, dans les bureaux de la "Banca Commerciale Italiana", à Londres, à l'Agence de la National Bank of Egypt, 4 et 5 King William Street.

Le Gouverneur :  
ELWIN PALMER.  
Le Caire, le 18 Février 1905. 25456-10-10

## Alexandria General Produce Association

## BULLETIN HEBDOMADAIRE.

Vendredi à midi, le 17 Mars 1905.

ARRIVAGES	EXPORTATIONS					STOCK
	Angleterre	Continent	*Total			
Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars
Cette semaine	149,53	5,985	44,791	6,955	61,252	15,871
Même semaine 1904	84,274	6,900	49,782	9,787	71,071	17,137
A partir du 1 sept. 1904	5,185,46	275,818	2,043,036	221,387	1,664,448	545,026
Même époque 1904	6,167,208	800,746	2,291,856	280,867	1,566,619	1,215,805
*Brière Unie—Cette semaine 29.5 bal et 22,207 can; même semaine 1904, 780 balles et 6.0 cantars; à partir du 1 <sup>er</sup> septembre 1904, 51,336 bal et 19,410 cantars; même époque 1903, 40,469 bal et 11,177 cantars; Y compris stock au 1 <sup>er</sup> septembre 1904 cantars 409,000. * au 1 <sup>er</sup> septembre 1903 cantars 69,000						

ARRIVAGES	EXPORTATIONS			Arrivages	Expor.
	Angleterre	Continent	Total		
Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Tonnes	Tonnes
Cette semaine	72,958	61,722	12,838	51,787	525
Même semaine 1904	52,108	6,580	9,812	697	557
A partir du 1 sept. 1904	2,850,718	1,938,212	116,938	2,045,095	22,701
Même époque 1904	2,508,164	1,656,351	1,615,619	1,282,547	18,784
STOCK—Celle semaine 1,028,185 ardebs; même semaine 1904, 1,350,617 ardebs; à partir du 1 <sup>er</sup> septembre 1904 : — ardebs; même époque 1904 : — ardebs. Y compris stock constaté à au 1 <sup>er</sup> sept. 1904 ardebs 247,527. * au 1 <sup>er</sup> septembre 1903 ardebs 70,000. Pour les Fèves, Orge, Blé, Lentilles, Maïs et Oignons, la consommation locale n'est connue respectivement que les 31 mars et 30 novembre.					

ARRIVAGES	EXPORTATIONS				Consommation locale	STOCK
	Saïdi	Béhère	Angleterre	Continent	Total	
Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
Cette semaine	31	—	8,598	—	8,598	68,618
Même semaine 1904	1,730	—	5,414	4,735	10,119	77,823
A partir du 1 sept. 1904	877,708	1,061	268,807	88,210	887,417	—
Même époque 1904	877,708	2,619	188,800	132,866	910,986	—
Stock au 1 <sup>er</sup> avril 1904, ardebs 47,100. au 1 <sup>er</sup> avril 1905, ardebs 17,80.						

ARRIVAGES	EXPORTATIONS				Consommation locale	STOCK
	Saïdi	Béhère	Angleterre	Continent	Total	
Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
Cette semaine	—	19	—	—	—	—
Même semaine 1904	—	109	—	—	—	—
A partir du 1 sept. 1904	18,170	80,823	454	—	—	—
Même époque 1904	24,260	126,461	60	—	—	—
Stock au 1 <sup>er</sup> avril 1904, ardebs —. au 1 <sup>er</sup> avril 1905, ardebs —.						

ARRIVAGES	EXPORTATION		Arrivages	Exportation
	Ardebs	Ardebs		
Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
Cette semaine	40	—	45	—
Même semaine 1904	16	—	—	—
A partir du 1 sept. 1904	4,617	1,781	679	27
Même époque 1904	4,957	5,725	78,886	78,809
Stock au 1 <sup>er</sup> avril 1904, ardebs —. au 1 <sup>er</sup> avril 1905, ardebs —.				

ARRIVAGES	EXPORTATION		Arrivages	Exportation
	Ardebs	Ardebs		
Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
Cette semaine	297	—	—	—
Même semaine 1904	588	433	45,077	39,855
Total depuis com. année	5,818	126	97,961	68,983
Total année précédente	5,563	631	77,611	51,235
Stock au 1 <sup>er</sup> décembre 1904, ardebs —. au 1 <sup>er</sup> mars 1905, cantars —.				

PRIX DE LA MARCHANDISE DISPONIBLE.									
COTON (SUivant les types de l'Association).					GRAINES ET CÉRÉALES.				
HAUTES ÉGYPTE ET FAYOUM.					HAUTES ÉGYPTE ET FAYOUM.				
Fair	Tall	8 3/4	Fair	8 3/4	Gr. de cot. Mit. Ad.	Gr. de cot. Mit. Ad.	Gr. de cot. Mit. Ad.	Gr. de cot. Mit. Ad.	Gr. de cot. Mit. Ad.
Fully fair.	10 7/8	10 7/8	Fully fair.	10 7/8	Gr. de cot. Mit. Ad.	Gr. de cot. Mit. Ad.	Gr. de cot. Mit. Ad.	Gr. de cot. Mit. Ad.	Gr. de cot. Mit. Ad.
Good fair.	12 1/2	12 1/2	Good fair.	12 1/2	Gr. de cot. Mit. Ad.	Gr. de cot. Mit. Ad.	Gr. de cot. Mit. Ad.	Gr. de cot. Mit. Ad.	Gr. de cot. Mit. Ad.
Fully good fair.	13 1/2	13 1/2	Fully good fair.	13 1/2	Gr. de cot. Mit. Ad.	Gr. de cot. Mit. Ad.	Gr. de cot. Mit. Ad.	Gr. de cot. Mit. Ad.	Gr. de cot. Mit. Ad.
Good.	15 1/2	15 1/2	Good.	15 1/2	Gr. de cot. Mit. Ad.	Gr. de cot. Mit. Ad.	Gr. de cot. Mit. Ad.	Gr. de cot. Mit. Ad.	Gr. de cot. Mit. Ad.
Extra.	16 1/2	16 1/2	Extra.	16 1/2	Gr. de cot. Mit. Ad.	Gr. de cot. Mit. Ad.	Gr. de cot. Mit. Ad.	Gr. de cot. Mit. Ad.	Gr. de cot. Mit. Ad.

PRIX DES CONTRATS.									
COTON FULLY GOOD FAIR BROWN MARS					GRAINES DE COTON MARS				
Tall					Tall				
12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2

Marchés des cotons en égypte

J. S. WATSON,  
STEEL LIGHTER, BARGE, & STEAM BOAT BUILDER,  
GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND.  
FOR PORTS, RIVERS, AND CANAL TRANSPORT.

one of 14 Steel Lighters marked for Shipment in Pieces.  
Supplied to the IRRAWADDI STEAM FLOTILLA CO., for RANGOON.

## Société Anonyme des Eaux du Caire

## AVIS

La Société des Eaux du Caire porte à la connaissance du Public, que son installation pour la distribution des Eaux à Koubbeh-Zeitoun et Matariéh étant achevée, elle est prête à fournir dans les dites localités, l'eau pour la consommation, arrosage des jardins, chantiers de constructions et tous autres besoins.

Toute demande de concession devra être faite par lettre à l'adresse du Directeur de la Société des Eaux du Caire.

Le tarif du prix de l'eau dans les dites localités, tant par abonnement fixe que par compteur, est à la disposition du public, dans les Bureaux de la Société Avenue de Boulaq au Caire.

Le Caire, le 23 Janvier 1905. 25329-40-9

Le Directeur,  
ASTLEY P. FRIEND.

## Société Anonyme des Eaux du Caire

## AVIS

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont informés qu'à partir du 1<sup>er</sup> avril prochain, les coupons ci-après seront payés au Caire, à la Caisse de la Société, et à Alexandrie aux guichets du Crédit Lyonnais et de la Banque Impériale Ottomane, savoir :

Action Ordinaire. — Coupon No. 31 Intérêt de l'exercice 1904 et acompte sur le dividende de la même année — L.E. 1.

Action de Jouissance. — (1) Coupon No. 21 acompte sur le dividende de l'exercice 1904 — L.E. 0,800.

Part de Fondateur. — Coupon No. 31 acompte sur le dividende de l'exercice 1904 — L.E. 1,400.

Le Directeur,  
ASTLEY P. FRIEND.  
Le Caire, le 18 Mars 1905. 25604-6-A-2

(1) N.B. Le coupon No. 31 des actions ordinaires sorties au tirage du 9 Mars 1905, n'a droit qu'aux intérêts statutaires seulement, soit 193 millièmes.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS & STORE-KEEPERS, AND OTHER TRADERS.—If you are not a reader of "African Commerce," the British Trade Medium for All Africa, send 7d. for a specimen copy to The Publisher, "African Commerce," Tower Chambers, Moorgate Street, London, E.C. Annual subscription 7/6 post free.

## WEEKLY POSTAL TABLE.

## ALEXANDRIA OFFICE.

able showing the days of despatch and arrival of the principal Foreign Mails from Monday, 20th, to Sunday, 26th March, 1905. (BOTH DATES INCLUSIVE.)

COUNTRIES	MAIL PACKETS	ROUTES	DESPATCHES			ARRIVAL
			DAYS	LASTEST HOUR FOR POSTING	Days	
EUROPE	British	Port Said & Brindisi	Sun. 19	8.30 a.m.	Sat. 18	Wednes.
	German	Naples	Wednes.	1 p.m.	noon	—
	Italian	Messina	Thurs.	2 p.m.	noon	Wednes.
	French	Marseilles	Friday	11 a.m.	10 a.m.	Thurs.
AMERICA & WEST COAST OF AFRICA	Austrian	Brindisi	Satur.	8 p.m.	noon	Friday
	Italian	Brindisi	—	—	—	Monday
	British	Port Said & Brindisi	Sun. 19	8.30 a.m.	Sat. 18	Monday
	Khedivial	Pirene	Wedn.	8 p.m.	noon	—
GREECE... TURKEY, GREECE & SOUTHERN RUSSIA	Brindisi	Port Said & Pirene	Friday	9 a.m.	Thursday 6 p.m.	Saturday
	Khedivial	Pirene	Wedn.	8 p.m.	noon	Saturday
	Russian	Port Said	Wednes.	8.30 a.m.	Thursday 6 p.m.	—
	French	Port Said	Thurs.	8 p.m.	Wednesday noon	—
SYRIA	Austrian	Port Said	Tuesd.	8.30 a.m.	Monday 6 p.m.	Thursday
	British	Port Said	Tuesd.	8 p.m.	noon	—
	British	Port Said & Brindisi	Sun. 19	8.30 a.m.	Sat. 18	Sunday
	—	—	—	—	—	—
MALTA	Italian	Messina	Thurs.	1 p.m.	noon	Sunday
	Austrian	Brindisi	Satur.	8 p.m.	noon	Monday
	British	Port Said	Tuesd.	8 p.m.	noon	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
SUAKIN, JEDDAH, MASSOWA & HODIDAH	Khedivial	Suez	—	—	—	Friday
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
TAMBO & JEDDAH	Khedivial	Suez	Thursday	8.30 a.m.	Wednesday 6 p.m.	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
MASSOWA & ABBAS	British	—	Tuesday	8 p.m.	noon	Monday
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
INDIA, ADEN & East Coast of Africa	British	—	Tuesday	8 p.m.	noon	Monday
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
CEYLON, CHINA, JAPAN, & Straits Settlements	British	—	Friday	8.30 a.m.	Thursday 6 p.m.	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
CEYLON & AUSTRALIA	British	—	Friday	8.30 a.m.	Thursday 6 p.m.	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
ADEN, ZANZIBAR, & East Coast of Africa	British	—	Monday	8.30 a.m.	Sun. 19	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
DJIBOUTI, ABYSSINIA, ADEN & EAST COAST OF AFRICA	British	—	Saturday	8.30 a.m.	Friday 6 p.m.	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
DJIBOUTI & ABYSSINIA	British	—	Friday	8.30 a.m.	Thursday 6 p.m.	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—

\*The times shown in this table are subject to modification, owing to quarantine regulations.

**THE DEADLY MOSQUITO.**  
"It is sufficient to say that Protection from the Mosquito Bites affords complete immunity in cases of all its forms."—Yellow fever, like Ague, has been shown to be communicated only by a Mosquito.—Times, 30th September, 1904.  
Against this deadly insect Science has at last provided us with a protective agent in the shape of

**ANTI-KITO CREAM**  
(Regd.)

This wonderful preparation—which is most delightfully refreshing to use—is the outcome of long laboratory research. During the last five years it has been thoroughly tested in all parts of the world. By its use the fatal mosquito, as well as flies, gnats and all flying insects, are set at defiance. It is absolutely infallible as a preventive, and is guaranteed to be free from carbolic and other deleterious ingredients. It is neither sticky nor greasy, and one application to the exposed parts affords protection for hours. Invaluable for hospital use, and should be in the kit of all expeditions. It is better than Quinine. Protects you from flies.

ANTI-KITO CREAM is manufactured under expert supervision in the Syndicate's own laboratory, and is put up in two sizes. Proprietors:

**ANTI-KITO SYNDICATE, LTD.,**  
6, Great Portland Street, LONDON.

N.B.—A most interesting and instructive booklet, entitled—"THE MOSQUITO AND SOMETHING ABOUT HIM," will be sent free to anyone applying for it.

## HYDRAULIC LIFTING JACKS.

## YOUNGS,

RYLAND STREET WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

MAKERS OF LIFTING &amp; HOISTING APPLIANCES.

Hydraulic Specialities.

Write for Catalogue No. 73.